

Appendix C

DEFINITIONS

Percent time-spent-following - The average percent of total travel time that vehicles must travel in platoons behind slower vehicles due to inability to pass on a two-lane highway.⁷⁸ This measure represents the freedom to maneuver and the comfort and convenience of travel. Efficient mobility is the principal function of major two-lane highways that connect major traffic generators or that serve as primary links in the state and national highway networks. These routes tend to serve long-distance commercial and recreational travelers, and long sections may pass through rural areas without traffic-control interruptions. Consistent high-speed operations and infrequent passing delays are desirable for these facilities.

Accidents per 100 million vehicle miles traveled – The number of accidents occurring along a roadway segment for every 100 million vehicle miles traveled along that segment, calculated as:

$$\text{Accidents/100 MVMT} = \frac{\text{Annual No. of Accidents}}{\text{AADT} \times 365 \times \text{Segment Length}} * 10^8$$

It is used by ITD as the standard measure of accident frequency, so that accident conditions along a particular segment can be compared to those for similar roadways throughout the state in order to identify potential safety problems. (A multiplier of 100,000,000 is used within the formula above to reduce the number of post decimal digits in the resulting rate).

Turn lane warrants – Guidelines, in the form of volume thresholds, used to determine the need for turn lanes at intersections. The thresholds are various combinations through and turning traffic volumes, above which the installation of a turn lane may be considered. Warrants are only one of the factors that should be examined in making the final decision about the need for a turn lane. Other local factors, such as accident history, horizontal and vertical alignment, and highway functional class, should also be considered.

⁷⁸ Transportation Research Board, Highway Capacity Manual, Special Report 209 (Washington, D.C.: National Research Council, 2000).